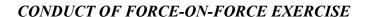
20TH AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 36-2 26 JUNE 2006

Personnel





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This initial instruction establishes policies and procedures for Force-on-Force exercises involving Twentieth Air Force personnel. It delineates responsibilities for the conduct of these exercises and details proper planning, training, equipping, and execution procedures. Units may supplement this instruction to allow for local requirements.

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1. Introduction.

- 1.1. Force-on-Force (FoF) exercises are events that include realistic engagement exercises between friendly forces and an aggressor or an opposing force (OPFOR). Forces use laser engagement systems attached to their weapon systems to simulate kill or near-kill shots. The events are used for large-scale unit training and involve controllers, safety observers, and a controlled exercise environment.
- 1.2. By their nature, FoF exercises have the potential of creating hazardous situations. The close proximity of personnel to Ground Burst Simulators or the introduction of live ammunition into a training environment could place personnel at risk of injury or death.
- 1.3. Proper care must be taken to ensure both trainees and controllers are placed at the least risk consistent with realistic execution of these exercises. With proper planning, training, equipment, and procedures this risk may be effectively mitigated.

2. Responsibilities.

2.1. Overall responsibility for the safety program rests with the installation commander, however the safety of personnel involved in individual FoF exercises shall rest with the following positions:

- 2.2. Exercise Commander. This individual is responsible to the installation commander for ensuring proper planning, training, and equipping of all personnel involved in a FoF exercise. While not necessarily involved in day-to-day planning and operations, the Exercise Commander must ensure that all processes are functional and being followed and all exercises are properly coordinated through the chain of command. The Exercise Commander has final go/no-go authority for each exercise.
 - 2.2.1. For standard FoF exercises, this person will typically be the Security Support Squadron Commander. This responsibility may be delegated no lower than to the Flight Commander level.
 - 2.2.2. When 20 AF units are being inspected by HHQ inspection teams, the unit must use the guidelines as outlined in this instruction to the maximum extent permitted by the inspection teams.
 - 2.2.3. During training involving 20 AF personnel at Camp Guernsey, the Ground Combat Training Squadron commander may act as the Exercise Commander.
- 2.3. Exercise Team Chief. The Exercise Team Chief is the senior individual involved in the day-to-day planning and day-of execution for an exercise. This individual should have served as a Senior Controller for a previous exercise.
- 2.4. Senior Controller. This person oversees controllers during an exercise. The Senior Controller is responsible for ensuring that all controllers are properly trained and competent and are safely conducting the exercise.
 - 2.4.1. The Exercise Team Chief designates the Senior Controller. For flight-level or smaller exercises, the Exercise Team Chief may act as the Senior Controller.
 - 2.4.2. This individual should have an extensive background in Security Forces training and exercises and must be a fully certified controller.
 - 2.4.3. The Senior Controller will verify all other exercise controllers are certified prior to the day of execution except as allowed in para 4.1.3.
- 2.5. Controller. Exercise Controllers bear the primary responsibility of ensuring safety during exercise execution. They must enforce all safety precautions, diligently observe trainees, and foresee potential hazards before they materialize. For units that have exercise controllers, squadron commanders will appoint certified controllers in writing based on the following guidelines:
 - 2.5.1. Sufficient time and experience conducting security force operations.
 - 2.5.2. Sufficient seniority to oversee trainees.
 - 2.5.3. Maturity and attention to detail requisite for the position.
 - 2.5.4. Receipt of formal controller training IAW para 4.1.
- 2.6. Trainee. Safety is the responsibility of all personnel (including trainees) involved in FoF exercises. Trainees must comply with controller direction, police fellow trainees, and promptly bring any safety issues to the attention of the nearest controller.

3. Planning.

- 3.1. Robust planning is an integral part of the safety process for FoF exercises.
- 3.2. All wings must create and maintain a FoF Exercise Planning Document.

- 3.2.1. This document will detail organizational responsibilities, coordination for exercises, local conditions and hazards, hazard mitigators, local rules, exercise procedures, and hot wash requirements. It will also detail which areas are best suited for exercises and which areas are off-limits.
- 3.2.2. The FoF Exercise Planning Document must be coordinated through the following agencies as a minimum: Bioenvironmental Engineering, Safety, Munitions, SFG Plans and Programs, Fire Department, Medical, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and Wing XP. IAW AFMAN 91-201, the Wing Commander must approve the planning document.
- 3.2.3. The FoF Exercise Planning Document must be reviewed annually.
- 3.2.4. Agencies listed in para **3.2.2.** have five duty days to coordinate the FoF Exercise Planning Document and return it to the originating agency.
- 3.3. The Exercise Team Chief will use the FoF Exercise Planning Document when creating individual exercises.
- 3.4. Go/No-Go Meeting.
 - 3.4.1. The Exercise Team Chief must meet with the Exercise Commander on the duty day prior to a FoF exercise. This meeting will include WG/SE, WG/XP, and CEF.
 - 3.4.2. This meeting serves as the Exercise Commander's final approval to commence the exercise. The Exercise Commander will ensure that the Exercise Team Chief has complied with applicable instructions and is fully prepared to implement the FoF exercise.
 - 3.4.3. Any deviations to the FoF Exercise Planning Document require approval by the Wing Commander.

4. Education.

- 4.1. Controller Training.
 - 4.1.1. Having properly trained and capable controllers is the most important part of ensuring a safe and effective environment for trainees, fellow controllers, and observers.
 - 4.1.2. No person may act as a controller for a FoF exercise involving 20 AF personnel until receiving formal controller training and squadron commander certification. These must be documented in the individual's training records.
 - 4.1.3. The Senior Controller may allow uncertified members to assist in an exercise for the purposes of experience/training only if they are teamed with and under the immediate control of a certified controller.
 - 4.1.4. The Ground Combat Training Squadron (90 SW/GCTS) delivers all controller training to be used in certifying 20 AF controllers. The training contains:
 - 4.1.4.1. Development of realistic scenarios.
 - 4.1.4.2. Observation and evaluation criteria.
 - 4.1.4.3. Documentation.
 - 4.1.4.4. Safety precautions and procedures.
 - 4.1.4.5. Use of training aids, explosives, and OPFOR.

- 4.1.4.6. Coordination with outside agencies.
- 4.1.5. Squadron commanders may certify individuals who have received different controller training if that training covers the topics listed under paragraph 4.1.4.
- 4.2. Safety Briefings.
 - 4.2.1. The Senior Controller must ensure that all personnel have received a current safety briefing prior to entry into an area where FoF exercises are being conducted.
 - 4.2.1.1. The Senior Controller will review training and highlight local conditions prior to releasing controllers to their duties.
 - 4.2.2. Controllers must give trainees a safety briefing as part of normal entry procedures.
 - 4.2.2.1. The Exercise Team Chief will ensure that a knowledgeable individual is available to brief observers prior to entry.

5. Equipment.

- 5.1. As a minimum, weapons used in FoF exercises will include blank firing adapters and will be loaded only with blank ammunition. When approved by AFSPC and Warner-Robbins Air Logistics Center (WR-ALC), the following features should be incorporated into future exercise weapons:
 - 5.1.1. Weapons used in FoF exercises should be as close as practical to real weapons used in the field while still incorporating sufficient safety features to prevent live-fire accidents.
 - 5.1.2. Weapons used in FoF exercises should be modified with equipment designed to ensure that:
 - 5.1.2.1. No live ammunition can be loaded into the chamber of the weapon.
 - 5.1.2.2. If inadvertently loaded, at least three rounds will be prevented from exiting the barrel upon firing.
 - 5.1.3. Modifications that ensure these conditions are met include, but are not limited to:
 - 5.1.3.1. Ported Barrels.
 - 5.1.3.2. Enhanced Blank Fire Adapters.
 - 5.1.3.3. Magazine blocks that only accept blank ammunition.
 - 5.1.3.4. Barrel pins that prevent live ammunition from properly seating.
- 5.2. Any weapons modifications must be coordinated through HQ AFSPC/A7SOP and approved by WR-ALC.

6. Execution Procedures.

- 6.1. Pre-exercise conditions.
 - 6.1.1. Units must identify the need to have a FoF exercise and determine goals the participating forces must accomplish.
 - 6.1.2. The Exercise Team Chief will develop an exercise scenario consistent with the FoF Exercise Planning Document and the goals that have been outlined in para 6.1.1.

- 6.1.2.1. The Exercise Team Chief will determine the number of controllers, number and skills of the OPFOR, and equipment needed as required by the exercise scenario.
- 6.1.2.2. The Exercise Team Chief will ensure all required organizations review the scenario prior to the Go/No-Go meeting. Wings will determine which organizations in addition to those listed in paragraph 3.2.2. are required to review the exercise scenario in the FoF Exercise Planning Document.
- 6.1.2.3. The Exercise Team Chief will ensure that all controllers, evaluators, and OPFOR are briefed on the scenario and their applicable responsibilities.
- 6.1.2.4. A walk through of the exercise area must be accomplished prior to the day of the exercise.
- 6.1.2.5. The Exercise Team Chief will conduct a risk assessment (Attachment 1). Report the findings to the Exercise Commander during the Go/No-Go meeting.

6.2. Day of execution.

- 6.2.1. The Exercise Team Chief will ensure that all steps in para 6.1. have been accomplished.
- 6.2.2. The Exercise Team Chief will ensure that IC 2005-1 TO AFI 36-2225_AFSPCSUP1, Security Forces Training and Standardization Evaluation Programs, is used for all portions of the exercise.
- 6.2.3. The Exercise Team Chief will ensure that personnel comply with AFSPC Sup 1 to AFI 90-201, para A12.5.

6.3. Post exercise.

- 6.3.1. The Exercise Team Chief will conduct a hot wash following completion of the exercise.
 - 6.3.1.1. This hot wash must include exercise controllers and any applicable agencies listed in the FoF Exercise Planning Document.
 - 6.3.1.2. Review all portions of the exercise to determine if the process can be improved.
- 6.3.2. The Exercise Team Chief will document lessons learned regarding safety, tactics, techniques, and procedures, training deficiencies, equipment problems and a determination if the exercise met the identified objectives for the scenario.
- 6.3.3. The Exercise Team Chief's report will be provided to the Exercise Commander within 30 calendar days of the completion of the exercise. Upon approval by the Exercise Commander, the report will be provided to the entire Security Forces Group for training purposes and to the wing safety office.
- 6.3.4. Following approval of lessons learned from the Exercise Commander, the Exercise Team Chief will ensure results of the exercise are disseminated throughout the wing.
 - 6.3.4.1. The wing weapons safety office will cross flow safety related lessons learned through 20 AF/SEW.
 - 6.3.4.2. A copy of the overall after action report and lessons learned will be sent to SW/XP.

6.3.5. FoF after action reports will be filed by applicable SFG training offices to clearly show that all required exercises have been completed per guidance.

BARRY D. KISTLER, Colonel, USAF Vice Commander

Attachment 1

RISK MATRIX

Exercise Date Location

Blank Ammunition 5.56: Fire Hazards

Gravel Parking Areas		0
Paved Parking Areas		0
Grass/Fields		5
Dry		6
Moist		3
Wet		0
Trees/Woodlands		5
Dry		6
Moist		3
Wet		0
Lightning w/in 5.75 miles	GO	NO GO

Vehicle Transportation

	•	
Government Vehicle	GO	NO GO
Placards	GO	NO GO
Tie Down Straps	GO	NO GO
Fire Extinguishers	GO	NO GO
Radio	GO	NO GO
First Aid Kit	GO	NO GO
Leather Gloves	GO	NO GO

Ground Burst Simulators

Combustibles

10-15 feet	5
>15 feet	0

Personnel or Vehicles

125-135 feet	5
>135 feet	0

Facilities Without a Facing Window

100-110 feet	5
>110 feet	0

Ground Burst Simulators (cont)

Facilities With a Facing Window

200-220 feet	5
>220 feet	0

Hardened Facilities/Bunkers

50-55 feet	5
>55 feet	0

POL Storage

200-220 feet	5
>220 feet	0

Aircraft

100-110 feet	5
>110 feet	0

Explosive laden aircraft

200-220 feet	5
>220 feet	0

Explosive Operating Locations

200-220 feet	5
>220 feet	0

Above Ground Magazines

50-55 feet	5
>55 feet	0

1-20	Low Risk
21-25	Low Caution
26-30	High Caution
>30	High Risk

Exercise	Exercise	Group	Installation
Team Chief	Commander	Commander	Commander
		(High Caution)	(High Risk)